Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XXI. THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1842. No. 1107.

AN EASTERN TALE.

From the Star of Florida.

There is an Eastern story, which gives an account of a certain gem, or precious stone, so entirely perfect as to be indestructible by any human agency. It was, consequently, greatly esteemed, and held at a price of infinite value.

At length it became the property of a wealthy merchant; who, on dying, bequeathed it to his only son, as his principal patrimony.

For a time the young merchant considered himself the wealthiest man in Bagdad. He could at any moment have disposed of his valuable jewel, at the nearest Bazar, for a sum sufficient to have bought up a whole street of common merchants, with all their merchandise, together with innumerable caravans from the Indies, with the rarest silks, spices, and other goods. And the Great Caliph himself, it was supposed, would have ceded his throne with any one for the possession of it.

But at length the young merchant became discontented with his treasure. After all, said he to himself, of this stone should not be what the opinion of the world has so long held it to be! What, if instead of being indestructible as it is said to be, it is susceptible of being crushed by a single blow of the hammer! Instead of being proof against the influence of the most intense heat, what if the fire might blacken and deface it!

Thus tormented with suspicions which had never entered the breast of any previous proprietor of the rare gem, its possession, instead of a satisfaction, a pride, and an honor, became to the young merchant only a source of disquiet, of care, and anxiety. He was continually haunted with an over-weening desire *to try experiments upon it.* Suppose, says he, I were to place it under the hammer, and prove whether or not it be capable of resisting the efforts of mechanical force! Or were I to place it in the furnace for a few days, and see whether or no it can withstand the influence of intense heat!

In this state of mind he consulted with an old Dervise, who had been the friend and counseller of his father. "Be satisfied, my son," said he, "with your treasure. Do not all men believe it to be perfect? Is not its value in the market now as great as it possibly can be, after it shall have resisted all your experiments? Be not the first to throw suspicion on your own fortune—the gift of the prophet."

But the young man listened not to the advice of the old Dervise. He subjected his gem to the test of the fire and the hammer. For a while it resisted all his efforts to deface or to injure it; and it seemed to deserve fully the reputation it had so long borne. But the more the precious gem resisted his efforts to destroy it, and the more it seemed to approach its reputed perfection, the more was the ambition of the silly merchant excited to try new experiments on it. He went to work and built very extensive machinery, with new combinations of mechanical powers, for the purpose of subjecting it to more trying tests. All being ready, the precious gem was placed in a position to be most easily affected by the accumulated force of the machinery, and the experiment was made. The result was soon ascertained. The costly stone was ground to powder!

"Did I not do well," said the young merchant to the Dervise, "when I suspected that this bauble was not the thing it had been cracked up to be?"

"Truly, my son," answered the Dervise, "your experiments have prospered, and you have become a beggar for your pains. Allah is great: he has punished you with success in your endeavors to undermine your own fortunes, and deface the brightness and perfection of his own gifts."

The young merchant passed away amid the jeers and taunts of the bystanders.

Now it seems to us that a very useful moral may be drawn from the Eastern story.

Has not the conduct of those wicked politicians, who have experimented upon the CREDIT of the country until they have destroyed it, been very much like the course of the silly young merchant of Bagdad, who ground his peerless jewel to powder only for the sake of showing that it was not quite so indestructible as it had been represented to be!

The people of this country possessed a *currency* based upon *credit*, which was to them a mine of wealth. It could be exchanged for all the necessaries, the comforts, and luxuries of life. It flowed and circulated, and cities rose up as if by magic; the forests gave place to fertile plantations, the savage retreated before the march of civilization, and plenty and cheerfulness spread themselves over all the land.

But there were a set of politicians who rose up and said to the People, This currency of which you boast, and which you fancy is working such wonders for you, is all a mockery! It is worthless! it is based on a *credit* which is rotten! And, if you will permit us, we will make experiments on it; we will prove to you that you have been deceived in the perfection of these agents.

And to the making of experiments they applied themselves with a zeal worthy of a better cause. Every body knows the result.

GOING TO——. Yes, there are some men, and farmers too, that are *going to*—but never do it. In the circle of my acquaintance, I know one farmer that has not a single edged tool on his premises, except axes and scythes, and yet he has been *going to* get a set of carpenter's tools for more than ten years. Another, and a large farmer too, that does not own a roller, but for four or five years past has borrowed one of his neighbor four or five days in each year—probably to satisfy himself as regards its utility as a farming implement. Another has not, but is *going to* get a cart rope and a set of pulley blocks. Another is *going to* get him a set of dry measures, though he sells more than a hundred bushels of grain annually. Another, and this man has *always been going to* burn dry wood after this year, but he never did it. And singular as it may appear, one man has been *going to* build him a better hog pen than the one in which he now keeps his swine, and he has been *going to* for fifteen years. And there are many farmers that have been *going to* have better fences, better gates, better crops, and better stock, until I think they are now either really *going to* do it, or that they are sadly deficient of that energy and decision of character that should characterize every American farmer. And finally, I know of one man, who is almost deficient of every article of farming implement above named, and I was *going to* tell you the reason. I should say, this man has been *going to* stop drinking ardent spirits for a long time. But judging from the looks of his farm, and from his own most wretched personal appearance, I should say that this man, with rapid strides, was fast *going to* ——.

THE PRINTER'S APPRENTICE.

A young man was once apprenticed in this city as a printer. He boarded at the house of his father, who was in easy circumstances, but who required his son to pay for his board from the avails of special perquisites which furnished his fellow apprentices with a liberal supply of funds for pleasure. This the young man thought was hard; but when he was of age, and master of his trade, his father called him and said: "Here, my son, is the entire amount of the money paid to me for your board during your apprinticeship; I never intended to retain it, but have reserved it for your use; with it I give you as much more, as a small capital to commence business." The wisdom of the old man was now apparent to the son. His fellows had contracted bad habits in the expenditure of similar perquisites which the father had withheld from him, and were now penniless in vice. He was enabled with a good character to commence a small business, and now stands at the head of publishers in this country. Most of his companions in apprenticeship are miserably poor, vicious and degraded.

The same man has told me that he never was but once in a theatre. On that occasion he had been persuaded to go by his fellow laborers, who were accustomed to it, and who furnished him with a ticket. On taking his seat in the box he remembered that it was precisely the hour his mother was accustomed to retire for prayer, and he well knew that the burden of her prayers embraced the salvation of her children. He rushed from the room, and never return to it. Those sons are privileged who have praying mothers, and fathers to discipline and restrain them. Faithful parents make their children to be blessings to the world, and crowns of glory to themselves. Who does not honor the parents who are honored in their children? *Patriarch.*

TWO THOUSAND PIGS.

In a village, not many miles distant from this great Western metropolis, dwelt a barber who was in moderate circumstances, and possessed moreover of a "pecoolah lithp," as he called it; in this town as in large cities, it was the peculiar province of the police to arrest all swine running at large or loafing in secret, and either sell the same for the benefit of the poor, or deliver them to the owner for a small compensation. It happened that our barber, whom we shall designate as Fisher, had made some purchases at one of these sales, without procuring the necessary buildings for the reception of his obstinate charges; not knowing what course to pursue, he proceeded to the residence of a widow lady, Mrs. Y., to obtain the temporary use of a pen, in which to place them, addressing her thus:

"Mitheth Y, I come to athk you if you kin lind me your pig pen for a few dayth?"

"My pig pen! why, Mr. Fisher, what can you want with my pig pen?"

"I have juth bin purchathin thome thwine—two thouth and pigth, at a conth tableth thale, and I want to put them in your pen."

"Why, Mr. Fisher, my pen won't hold so many pigs as you have! What on airth did you buy them for?"

"I bought them for my own family uthe, madam; and I'm thertain your pen will be thuffithiently large for them."

"My pen will only hold twenty-five common sized ones."

"Well, if it will hold twenty five hogth, it will thurely hold two thouth and pigth!"

"Two thousand pigs! why, it won't hold the twentieth part of them!"

"Underthand me, madam! I don't thay two thouthand pigth, but two thouth and pigth!"

"I hear you! two thousand pigs, for a family of six! I think the man's demented; two thousand pigs in that pen! he's certainly crazy!"

"Mithuth Y! I tell you again, I mean not two thouthand pigth, but two thouth and *two* pigth."

"Oh—oh—Mr. Fisher, is that what you mean? my pen is at your service, sir."

"I thank you thintherely, madam!" lisped the relieved Fisher, and he started for the pig pen, in which he soon deposited his "two thouth and pigth!"

Pittsburg Chron.

WON'T TAKE 20 DOLLARS

Some waggish students at Yale College, a few years since, were regaling themselves one evening at the "Tontine," when an old farmer from the country entered their room (taking it for the bar-room,) and inquired if he could obtain lodging there. The young chaps immediately answered him in the affirmative, inviting him to take a glass of punch. The old fellow, who was a shrewd Yankee, saw at once that he was to be made the butt of their jests, but quietly laying off his hat and telling a worthless little dog he had with him to lie under the chair, he took a glass of the proffered beverage. The students anxiously inquired after the health of the old man's wife and children, and the farmer, with affected simplicity, gave them the whole pedigree, with numerous anecdotes regarding his farm, stock, &c &c.

"Do you belong to the church?" asked one of the wags.

"Yes, the Lord be praised, and so did my father before me."

"Well, I suppose you would not tell a lie," replied the student.

"No not for the world," added the farmer.

"Now, what will you take for that dog?" pointing to the farmer's cur who was not worth his weight in Jersey mud.

"I would not take twenty dollars for that dog."

"Twenty dollars! why he is not worth twenty cents."

"Well, I assure you I would not take twenty dollars for him."

"Come, my friend," said the student, who, with his companions, were bent on having some capital fun with the old man. "Now you say you won't tell a lie for the world; let me see if you will do it for twenty dollars. I'll give you twenty dollars for your dog."

"I'll not take it," replied the farmer.

"You will not? Here, let us see if this won't tempt you to tell a lie," added the student, producing a small bag of half dollars, from whence he commenced counting numerous small piles upon the table, the farmer sitting by the table with his hat in his hand, apparently unconcerned. "There," added the student, "there are twenty dollars, all in silver, I will give you that for your dog."

The old farmer quietly raised his hat to the edge of the table, and then, as quick as thought, scraped all the money into it, except one half dollar, at the same time exclaiming—

"I won't take your twenty dollars! Nineteen and a half is a much as the dog is worth—he is your property!"

A tremendous laugh from his fellow students showed the would-be wag, that he was completely "done up," and that he need not look for help from that quarter; so he good naturedly acknowledged himself beat, insisted on the old farmer's taking another glass, and they parted in great glee, the student retaining his dog, which he keeps to this day, as a lesson to him never to play tricks on men older than himself, and especially to be careful how he tries to wheedle a Yankee farmer.

The Way to Terrify.—Prince Belloselsky possessed in an eminent degree the talent of telling a ghost-story. At a large party one evening, the ladies drew their chairs around him, and exclaimed, "Do, Prince, terrify us a little." Upon this the Prince ordered the lights to be extinguished with the exception of one, which was left burning in the adjoining apartment, the door of which remained ajar. The narrator commenced his tale, which turned, as might be expected, upon the apperition of a horrid phantom, advancing slowly, in the midst of darkness visible, towards a person in bed. For the last ten minutes the Prince had kept his hand extended on a marble table; his voice assumed a more sepulchral tone. All at once he applied his icy hand upon the bare arm of his hostess, who uttered a piercing scream. The terrified auditors rushed into the other room, and, in their confusion, extinguished the solitary light. The sudden darkness redoubled their panic. At last the servants made their appearance with flambeaux; and the Prince, who began to be alarmed at the success of his experiment, succeeded with some difficulty in calming the apprehensions of his fair audience. "Ladies," said he, "it's all your own fault; you requested me to terrify you a little, and I like to make myself agreeable."

A Productive Farm.—Mr. Hill, in his Monthly Visitor, a capital Agricultural periodical by the way, gives the following account of the "Davis Farm" at Augusta, (M.) This farm consists of 500 acres, and sold a few years since for $25,000.

"Unlike other Eastern land purchases, this has proved to be at the price a profitable investment. The superintendent of the farm informed us that he had paid over to the owner, as net profit from this land for one year, $3,000, and that he has saved from the profits as his personal compensation besides, about $1000 in the same time. His ordinary crop of potatoes was 3500 bushels, and for these he had often obtained forty cents the bushel. The farm yielded annually from 120 to 200 tons of English hay, worth from ten to fifteen dollars the ton. There was a large apple orchard upon the farm from which a profit is generally derived. The occupants showed us some large corn, which had been raised the last season at the rate of 60 bushels the acre.

This farm might be made far more productive than it now is, as it is too large for a profitable New England farm, to be cultivated under the eye of a single occupant in the most advantageous manner. It would make four or five good farms, and its produce might be made to reach four or five times the present amount."

SUPERFICIAL INFIDELS.

Sir Isaac Newton set out in life a clamorous infidel, but, on a nice examination of the evidences of Christianity, he found reason to change his opinion. When the celebrated Dr. Edmund Halley was talking infidelity before him, Sir Isaac addressed him in these or the like words; "Dr. Halley, I am always glad to hear you speak about astronomy, or other parts of mathematics, because that is a subject you have studied, and well understand! but you should not talk of Christianity, for you have not studied it. I have, and am certian that you know nothing of the matter." This was a just reproof, and one that would be very suitable to be given to half the infidels of the present day, for they often speak of what they have never studied, and what, in fact, they are entirely ignorant of. Dr. Johnson, therefore, well observed, that "no honest man could be a Deist, for no man could be so after a fair examination of the proofs of Christianity." On the name of Hume being mentioned to him, "No sir," said he, "Hume owned to a clergyman in the bishopric of Durham, that he had never read the New Testament with attention."

From the New York Atlas.

"IT'S MY LUCK."

We are a discontented, grumbling set of people, growling continually like a bear with a sore head. It is true as gospel. In nothing do we evince it more than in the common expression, "it's my luck." If a man gives a party and it rains on the night, so that the friends he most wished to see do not come, he exclaims, "it's my luck." If an actor takes a benefit and it snows upon the occasion, he says, "it's my luck." If a man is disappointed in the receipt of money to take up a note, he sighs, "it's my luck." Every person who fails in a speculation, cries, "it's my luck;" and we suppose there are those who have expiated their crimes on the gallows, who have groaned as the judge has passed sentence upon them, recommending them to look after a better place as they are too bad for this, may also have exclaimed, "it's my luck."

The majority of persons seem to imagine that there is a vast deal of ill luck bottled up for their especial service, and that Providence is more expert than Barnaby Budge's raven in drawing the cork.

Every one fancies himself the most unfortunate, ill used person in existence. "There's no one suffers so much as I—but it's my luck." Each person, by such an expression, seems to think that his Creator has singled him out of all his fellow beings, for the purpose of tormenting or keeping him down in the world.

"It's my luck" is a good, comfortable dose of home-made vanity, laid on with a trowel, with which we too often console ourselves for the consequences of our own folly.

If a man fails in consequence of inattention to business, he exclaims, "it's my luck." A man enters into a mad speculation that promises him mines of wealth—he comes out at the little end of the horn, and cries, "it's my luck." All other gamblers, who are fleeced as a matter of course, except regular blacklegs, cry, "it's my luck."

Now, show your good sense by never using the ridiculous phrase, Ask yourself, in your non successes and misfortunes, how much your own will, judgment, decision, obstinacy, or whatever you choose to call it, has been instrumental in producing the effect which you deplore. Providence has too much to attend to, to be engaged exclusively in sticking pins in the cushion of your chair so that you shall be tormented every time you sit down.

Remember the Spanish proverb: "There is a skeleton in every house." We think that we have the skeleton to ourselves—that the raw head and bloody bones haunt us exclusively. We know our own sorrows. We do not know the sorrows of others. Each person thinks that his luck is ill-luck, and that in portioning it off he has got by some mistake a much larger portion than his neighbors. It is no such thing. Don't say "it's my luck," then, in any case, especially in anticipation, for the very events at which you are frowning and grumbling, are often the most favorable for you that could possibly happen.

We have endeavored to make this as plain as a pike staff—or as your features, if they are plain. If we have not succeeded, "it's our luck."

From the United States Gazette.

Empty Treasury.—We find in the Boston Post the following remarks:

"The Treasury of the United States is bankrupt! And this, too, in eight short months after the succession of the Whig party to power!"

If our respected contemporary had said "in two months after the Whig party came into power," he would have been quite as correct. This outcry against the present Administration for the emptiness of the Treasury is rather ridiculous than otherwise.

"Mistress, I want a new broom, if you please, mem."

"A new broom, Betsey, why, where is that which you have been using?"

"It is all worn out to the handle, mem."

"Worn out, indeed! what shocking carlessness! Why Kitty, your predecessor, used it for nearly two years; and now you, who have not had the broom in use a month, complain that it is worn out!—Shocking extravagance!"

ANTI REPUDIATION.

The following resolutions have been unanimously adopted in the Pennsylvania Senate:

Whereas, opinions are abroad prejudicial to the faith and credit of certain States of this Union, arising from their indebtedness, and the embarrassment of the times, and the deranged condition of the currency. And whereas, the same opinion is sometimes expressed by inconsiderate and designing persons with regard to the hitherto unsullied faith and credit of this great commonwealth. Therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the faith and credit of Pennsylvania, pledged for the security of her loans, shall be kept sacred and inviolate. Individuals may be found who shrink from their accustomed integrity of character when embarrassment overtakes them; but the free sons of Pennsylvania authorize us, their representatives, to declare to her creditors and to the world, that her *faith and credit shall be preserved inviolate* in every emergency; and that the doctrine of *repudiation* of a debt contracted under law, whether judiciously or injudiciously expended, shall never, until the last moral and political tie is sundered, be visited upon her honest and confiding creditors, of this and other countries.

CONSISTENCY.

The Locofocos throughout the country have not yet ceased their clamor about the donation of a year's salary to President Harrison's widow—an act which every liberal mind in the country could not but approve of, if it were not for party spirit. We have a case in point. The Legislature of South Carolina, (composed almost exclusively of Loco Focos,) voted a gratuity of a year's pay, $3,500, to a Judge who resigned his office. In this case, the Judge had held his office, with this liberal salary, for upwards of twenty years. He still lived to take care of his family. As to Gen. Harrison, he was called from his home to serve the public. That service entailed great expenses upon him, and was doubtless the immediate cause of his death. The year's salary granted to his widow cost each individual in the country *one-seventh of one cent!* only. The year's salary granted to Judge Gantt cost each individual in South Carolina more than four times as much. In the latter case, Locofocoism can only find cause for admiration; for why? It is the act of a Locofoco Legislature. In the other, it can find only cause for denunciation, for the equally good reason that it was the act of the Whigs. *Fayetteville Obs.*

BE A GOOD NEIGHBOR.

Some poor people rejoice in the kindness shown to a neighbor, and gladly embrace an opportunity of speaking favorably of his character, or representing his need to those who can assist him; while others are spiteful enough to regard the good done to a neighbor as an injury done to themselves, both by the person who confers and the person who receives the benefit.

Good neighbors, especially among the industrious poor, frequently have it in their power to protect each other's children and property during the absence of their parents. They may also assist each other in enjoying the public services of religion by alternately taking charge of each other's infants and household affairs during the hours of worship.

In time of sickness, the kind offices of a good neighbor are peculiarly valuable. "Better is a neighbor that is at hand, than a brother that is far off."

The good neighbor will avoid a meddlesome, obtrusive interference, yet will not hesitate to point out, in a kind and gentle manner, any mistake into which a neighbor may have fallen, or any advantage he may have overlooked by which the interest of himself and family may be promoted.

Duelling in Louisiana.—In the Message of the Governor of Louisiana, he recommends the modification of the laws in that state against Duelling, which have become a dead letter on account of their severity, as they subject the survivor to the punishment of death, which, besides being impolitic, is somewhat of a bull. The alteration he proposes, is to substitute imprisonment for death, and to make both the survivor and the seconds liable for the debts of the person who falls, besides for large damages in a civil suit. These modifications, he thinks, will have a tendency to check the barbarous propensity which prevails in that quarter more than in any other. *Raleigh Reg.*

Temperance.—A very large Temperance meeting has just been held at Washington City, at which several members of Congress were present and delivered addresses. Among the rest was the Hon. Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, who after an effective speech, went forward and signed the pledge of total abstinence. Mr. M it may not generally be known, has been a very intemperate man, and has often appeared in the Halls of Congress in a state of intoxication. *Ibid.*

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

"Scores of our fellow citizens are daily putting their names to the Temperance Pledge—We congratulate them. In subscribing to that pledge they are signing a glorious Declaration of Independence—repudiating a thraldom more fearful than the worst governmental tyranny that ever cursed mankind."

The foregoing is extracted from the *Louisville Journal*, and it is equally true here. Thanks to a few active intelligent citizens among us who have put their shoulders to the wheel with a determination to push on the good cause. To these we offer the advice that Joseph gave his brethren, when they were returning from Egypt to their father, with their sacks full of corn: "*Take care that you fall not out by the way.*"

Whiskey.—The spread of the Temperance cause in the West, has doubtless had its effect in reducing the price of this article in that quarter. At Cincinnati, last week, it was selling from wagons as low as *fourteen and half cents a gallon!*

Appalling Occurrence.—On Saturday evening, Mr. D. Watkins, of 643 Fourth street, accompanied by his wife and little daughter, aged four years, went to the *Menagerie* 37 Bowery—and in passing a leopard, that owing to his supposed tameness, was not confined in a cage, but only chained by a collar, the animal sprang at the child in its mother's arms, —seized it with its mouth by the head, (the mother falling senseless from affright) and before the helpless little creature could be rescued, its face and head were so fearfully lacerated, one of the eyes being nearly torn from the socket, as to endanger its life—and in any event to destroy forever its comeliness.

The Courier, whence we obtain these facts, says the Amphitheatre was at the time crowded with females, whose shrieks, on witnessing the dreadful occurrence, were appalling. The right of the managers of the amphitheatre thus to expose the safety of visiters will, we presume, attract the attention of the city authorities. *New York American.*

A Sensible Remark.—Mr. Arnold, of Tenn., made a very good remark, in vindication of the One Hour Rule, a few days ago—A man of sense, he said, did not require more than an hour to discuss any subject, and even one hour was too long to listen to a fool. *Vir.*

The bill to form a new county of portions of the counties of Harrison, Lewis and Wood, to be called the county of CLAY, in honor of Henry Clay, came up in the Virginia House of Delegates, a few day since. In consequence of the *name*, the bill was vehemently opposed by the Loco Focos; they moved to postpone it indefinitely:—Lost—ayes 44, noes 73. They then moved to reconsider the engrossment: Lost—ayes 58, noes 64. The bill was then *passed.*

HILLSBOROUGH.
Thursday, January 20.

For the Recorder.

MR. EDITOR: Can you tell us what the Whigs of Orange are doing? Are they all asleep, or have they all disappeared from these parts? One would be led to suppose from looking over the two last numbers of the Recorder, that there was but one Whig left, and that he was the worthy editor of the above named paper. In the number before the last, we see what purports to be a report promulgated in the all-powerful name of "we the People," whether of "we the People" of the United States of America in general, or of Orange county in particular, does not exactly appear. Now as I think there is some truth in the remark of a late distinguished writer upon this country, "that there is an amazing strength in the expression of the determination of a *whole* people; and when it declares itself, the imagination of those who are most inclined to contest it, is overawed by its authority," I should like to have my doubts upon the subject removed, in order that I may school my imagination into a proper respect for so imposing a proclamation. But if it should appear after all, to be but the work of a few of the modern Democrats of the county, assembled at High Falls, who have assumed the lofty style of "we the People" for the purpose of overawing and frightening us, then I for one will take the liberty of saying, that the whole report is a base deception attempted to be practiced upon the people of Orange by the author of it. But as this precious document has already been ably exposed by yourself, I shall abstain from any further notice of it, and proceed to call your attention to the main object of this communication, viz. the report which appeared in your last, of the proceedings of the Democratic meeting held at the residence of George A. Mebane, esq. on the 18th of December, 1841. I shall do so but very slightly at present, as I am not able to devote as much time to its examination, as it seems to have cost the author in its concoction. This paper is the more worthy the consideration of the Whigs of Orange, as it displays considerable ability and ingenuity, is ushered into the world with a considerable flourish of trumpets, and is evidently intended as a cue to the party in this county, a kind of foreshadowing of the ground they intend to occupy in the next campaign, the first shot hurled into the ranks of their enemies, and which is intended to answer the double purpose of intimidating them and of preparing their own friends for the encounter. As such we will consider it. It, in the first place, charges that the Extra Session of Congress was called not only unnecessarily, but for the express and only purpose of defeating the "public will," by forcing through Congress measures which the Whig party dared not advocate before the people during the Presidential canvass. The oft-repeated and absurd cry! Gen. Harrison, they would have us believe, called an extraordinary session of Congress for the express purpose of "gagging" the Democrats, and forcing upon the people measures to which they were opposed! This is the string they delight to strike, every note of which they have sounded; this it is which when struck aright, produces the sweetest melody to their ears. Well let them harp away upon it; they may continue to do so until doomesday, and it may serve to solace them in their hours of disaster and defeat, but will never cheer them on to victory. If these indeed were the only objects of the call of the Extra Session, I would join the gentlemen in stigmatising the move as impolitic, and absurd and a base fraud upon the American people. But if these were the sole objects, why make a move at once extraordinary and unpopular to accomplish them, when it could have been as well done at the regular session? The Whigs have still a large majority in both houses of Congress, and could have "gagged" the Democrats and passed these unpopular laws as well now as then. But were these the sole objects of that session of Congress? What was the condition of the people at that time? Were they not ground to the dust by the mal-administration of the, so called, Democratic party? Was not the cry of "relief," "relief," heard from every quarter of the Union? Was it not to obtain this relief that they hurled their corrupt and incompetent rulers from office? Was not the government itself completely bankrupted by these men, who left it without a cent in the treasury, and a large amount of liabilities to meet, on the coming in of the new administration? Were these not objects of sufficient moment to authorize, nay, to impel Gen. Harrison to assemble Congress in Extra Session? Was it a fraud upon the people to meet in obedience to their earnest calls, to devise and enact measures for their relief? Should the Whig party have remained idle for months, until the wheels of government had been brought to a stand for want of means to keep them in motion? If such had been the course pursued by the party, then indeed would they have rendered themselves obnoxious to the charge of "having violated their solemn pledges to the people," and of "having failed to redeem their promises of reform and relief."

But even admitting for a moment the charge to be true, with what consistency or fairness can it be urged by the gentlemen who now bring it forward? To what measures, or measure, for it is to one only, does the charge allude? Why the Bank question, for that was the only measure in the policy of the Whigs, which, according to them, they dared not canvass before the people. The Bank Bill then is the measure the Whig party hurried through Congress in opposition to the public will. Now mark their inconsistency! They first charge General Harrison with having called a Congress for the special purpose of fixing upon the country a National Bank, in oppesition to the will of the nation; but when the *Whigs* allege that they failed in this great measure of relief, through the death of that great and good man, and attribute the continued scarcity of money, low prices and stagnation in the whole business of the country to that event, *they* utterly deny all these things, and attempt to prove that Gen. Harrison was an anti-Bank man to sustain their denial. So that the gentlemen have placed themselves in somewhat of a dilemma, either horn of which they may ride. Either they must acknowledge that Gen. Harrison was a Bank man, and would have signed a bill chartering such an institution for the relief of the country; or they must deny that he was a Bank man, and in so doing confess that the charge preferred in this report is utterly groundless.

I have not time at present to notice this paper much further, but will do so at some future day. I shall, therefore, pass by without comment, for the present, the declaration "that the only bond of union among the Whigs was opposition to the party in power;" nor shall I stop to comment on that wholesale charge against the majority of the people of Orange, launched at them by these dear lovers of the people, these leaders of the Democracy, of having, for base and unworthy purposes, indulged in what they are pleased to call log cabin and hard cider debaucheries. I merely allude to it now, for the purpose of calling the attention of those of the people who voted for Gen. Harrison to the *kind* and *flattering* manner in which their conduct during that ever memorable contest, is alluded to by these leaders of the Democratic party, who have heretofore been applicants to them for their support for office, and who will be again, in order that they may treasure it up in their recollections till that time again arrives, and that then they may vote with their eyes open. I will notice other parts of this paper in your next.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

For the Recorder.

A meeting preliminary to the formation of the Mount Hebron Temperance Society of the county of Orange, was held at said Hebron, on Wednesday evening the 29th of December last—Capt William J. Duke presiding, and James Stagg acting as Secretary.

On motion it was,

Resolved, That Capt. William J. Duke, J. W. Hancock, esq., James Stagg and Major John Hancock, compose a committee to draw up a Constitution for the Society.

The meeting then adjourned, to assemble at the same place on Saturday the 8th of January, 1842.

Met according to adjournment. James Stagg, from the committee apponted at the last meeting, presented the following Constitution, which was read, and unanimously adopted:

Constitution of the Mount Hebron Temperance Society of Orange County

Art. 1. This Society shall be called the Mount Hebron Temperance Society of Orange county.

Art. 2. This Society shall be an auxiliary to the Washington Temperance Society of Orange county.

Art. 3. The officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, one Recording and one Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and a standing committee of three, who shall be elected on the 1st Saturday of January in every year.

Art. 4. The President shall preside in all meetings, or in his absence, the Vice President; and in the absence of the President and Vice President, the Society shall elect a President pro tem.

Art. 5. The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings, and read them when requested.

Art. 6. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct such Correspondence as the Society or its officers shall direct.

Art. 7. The Treasurer shall collect and pay out the funds of the Society, under the direction of the President and standing committee, and exhibit whenever required, a statement of receipts and disbursements.

Art. 8. The standing committee shall call special meetings, with the consent of the President. They shall draw on the Treasurer for all sums necessary to pay the expenses of the Society.

The Society being thus formed, proceeded forthwith to elect officers for the present year; whereupon the following persons were unanimously elected, viz: William W. Guess, President; Dr. Guilford D. Sims, Vice President; James Stagg, recording secretary; John W. Hancock, esq. Corresponding Secretary; Maj. John Hancock, Treasurer; and Capt. William J. Duke, Baldy Nichols, and Washington Duke, Standing Committee.

Resolved unanimously, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and forwarded to the editor of the Hillsborough Recorder, requesting him to publish the

WILLIAM W. GUESS, *Pres.*
JAMES STAGG, *Sec.*

For the Recorder.

The semi-annual meeting of the Pleasant Hill Temperance Society took place at Rock Creek Meeting house, in Orange county, on the 25th of December, 1841.

The President of the Society took the chair and called the meeting to order. After a variety of local business, the following resolution, offered at a previous meeting, came up, which, after a short discussion, was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, all the Christian denominations ought to prohibit their members from making, trafficking in, or drinking intoxicating drinks, except as a medicine and for scientific purposes.

Eli Euliss offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That, in the opinion of this meeting, every Christian patriot and philanthropist in the United States and elsewhere, ought to abandon the common use and traffick in ardent spirits.

1st. Because it is of no use to any in health, and because there is danger in the social glass.

2d. Because it makes 500,000 drunkards; and causes the death of 300,000 persons annually in these United States.

3d. Because it is, directly or indirectly, the cause of the destruction of many millions worth of time and property annually to the citizens of these United States.

4th. Because it has a direct tendency to destroy body and soul.

On motion, laid on the table.

John Stafford, esq. introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Washington Temperance Society lately organized in the town of Hillsborough, has given an invitation to the various Temperance Societies in this county to send delegates to their meeting, this day held in Hillsborough; and whereas it is the day of our own semi-annual meeting, and consequently we are unrepresented there:

Resolved, That we unhesitatingly tender them the right hand of fellowship in the all-important reformation which is their object; and that we highly approve and coincide with that part of their pledge which forbids the use of any thing as a drink which can intoxicate.

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore the manifold and calamitous evils which have been brought on our beloved country by the use of intoxicating drinks, we have full confidence that the timely precautions which have already so happily commenced, if prudently pressed, with becoming grace and dignity, will yet eradicate all those burthens.

Resolved, That while we are deeply cheered by the interesting auspices of the present, we will not suffer ourselves to relax into lethargy, but will press on with unabated ardour.

On motion, ordered, that a sketch of the proceedings of this meeting be furnished the Hillsborough Recorder for publication. The meeting then adjourned.

S. M. DIXON, *Rec. Sec.*

For the Recorder.

THE EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

Agreeable to an annual custom, a number of citizens of this county (supposed to be 200) assembled at Mount Willing for the purpose of celebrating the long to be remembered victory gained by General Jackson below New Orleans in 1815. In this assemblage of people was to be seen almost all classes, from the pulpit orator down to the common peasant, mingling, participating and simpathising in the busy throng.

On motion, the celebration exercise was organized by appointing Col. Thomas Jones, President, Col. Wm. Shaw, Vice President, Sorren Bradshaw and James Jones, Secretaries, and Capt. George B. Morrow, Marshal of the day. After undergoing many evolutions under the guidance of Capt. Morrow, they formed in a circle around the festive board, and the following toasts were read by one of the Secretaries.

1. The 8th of January—May it ever be held sacred by the American people, and celebrated at its annual return.

2. Gen. Jackson—May his name ever be held dear by the people of America.

3. The 27th Congress of the United States—May its labours prove a blessing to 26 collectively.

4. Gen. Washington, the father of his country—May we ever cherish and applaud his hallowed name.

5. Our Navy—May it ever protect us and our country from an invading foe.

6. The Union, Constitution, and the Laws—May they be preserved.

7. North Carolina—The first to declare Independence, may her sons be the last to say we'll desert it.

8. May the liberties imbibed in the Constitution be handed down to generations unborn, unaltered and unalterable.

9. Party spirit—May it cease to exist.

10. May our University long stand to inculcate into the minds of our youth useful knowledge and sound policy.

11. May abolitionism and Federalism die; Democracy and Whigism unite in supporting a Republican Government.

12. The Malitia of our State—May they ever prove an ornament in time of peace; in War, a defence to our country.

13. The blood that was shed by our forefathers, is an honor to them and a blessing to us: may we in like circumstances act nobler still, if nobler can be done.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

1. By the President.—Our acting chief magistrate, John Tyler, for exercising his veto power on the Bank and corporation bills deserves merited applause.

2. By the Vice President.—May the mothers who surround Mount Willing, when we can no longer celebrate the 8th of January, rear sons who in this respect will follow our example.

3. By the Marshal of the day.—The Orange Troop—An ornament to our County, and an honor to our State.

4. By Secretary Bradshaw.—General Wm. H. Harrison, our lamented Chief Magistrate, Patriot and Friend—May we remember him as though he lived.

5. By Secretary Jones.—Gen. Jackson's former days have been grateful and glourious; may his future ones be agreeable and happy.

6. By Maj. John Cheek.—Party spirit—May 1844 put a period to its existence.

7. By Alvice Cheek.—Success to celebrations; and days of peace and happiness to those who celebrate them.

8. By John W. Jones.—The ladies of this vacinity—In war we'll protect them, in peace we'll love them; this is a duty we owe to them.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The following article which we copy from the Boston Atlas, is eminently deserving of the serious attention of every man in the country, who desires to witness its permanent prosperity, or who feels disposed to contribute his exertions to make the Nation really independent of foreign lands. The subject is one of the most vital importance, and must ere long be again acted upon by the Representatives of the People in Congress. We ask all men to give it an attentive perusal:

North State.

"The entire overthrow of the advocates of a reduction of the rates of duties on imported grains in Great Britain, teaches American Legislators a lesson they cannot disregard, without a fatal blindness to the interest of our own country. The advocates of free trade would do well to stop, and ask themselves what a country is to gain by admiting the products of other countries into a formidable and most injurious competition with our own, while there is no reciprocal favor tendered to our own productions, and while their ports are sedulously guarded against all vessels with imports from America? Shall we throw open our ports to the manufactures of Englnad, Germany and France? Shall we admit English broad-cloths—French boots—French hats—German saddlery, and hundreds of other articles, the low cost of which will drive thousands of Americans from employment, while a prohibitory duty shuts out the products of our agriculture? France taxes our tobacco at an enormous rate, and is now calling America ungrateful because we have laid a duty of twenty per centum upon her manufactured silks. And England is constantly urging upon America the advantages from free trade, while she never practises as she preaches. It is worse than folly, now to speculate upon the advantages derivable from a universal free trade throughout the world It is sufficient that nothing of the kind does exist, and that there is no prospect that it ever will exist. The only question to ask ourselves is, shall we, by attempting this Utopian scheme of an absolute free trade, be unjust to our own country, while we have no return from any other? Shall we ruin the manufacturer and the producer for an imaginary benefit to a few—a benefit that will soon cease to be realized; for what certainty is there in such an unequal contest, that even commerce and the carrying trade will long remain in our hands? Let France admit our tobacco, and England our grain, and then there will be an object for some corresponding liberality on our side. But of this there is no prospect.

But England has but recently refused to take our grain upon even a fixed and moderate duty, the only condition upon which permanent national trade can exist, and the only means whereby she can hope to retain the United States as a market for her manufactures. She has evinced her determination to persist in her own corn laws as they now stand, and the only alternative we have left under such circumstances, is to close our accounts with her, and to become, instead of being as now one of her best customers, henceforward, a rival manufacturer, both at home and abroad. This alternative is a necessary one. For if the products of our soil are not suffered to be taken in payment for imported manufactured goods of Europe, how shall we be enabled to make payments? We are necessarily driven to make them for ourselves when we cannot afford to buy.

Corn is nearly totally excluded, while the day is rapidly approaching when cotton, rice and every other product of the American soil will follow in its course. As the trade will then stand with England, it will be one of utter dependence. England is willing to sell to us, but unwilling to buy from us. The only possible form of trade, in the meantime, between such parties exchanging unequally, must be one of large and increasing credits, such as ours has long been with England, and such as it must be again, if trade is ever widely re-established under the existing state of things. But of such enlarged restoration there is much room for doubt. There is distrust and disinclination on both sides. England now reasons, as she has lately acted, most unwisely, with regard to the present crisis, of which she herself was the moving cause.

But even if England should hereafter repent, and should establish our trade upon an equal and just basis, what inducement is there to us, her injured debtors, to so easily forget and forgive? Ought we not, in justice to ourselves, seek our market where they are not exposed to a ruinous and selfish caprice? And where can we better do so than in the domestic exchanges of our own country?

Feelings like these, are just and natural, and exist widely throughout the country, and sooner or later England will be, and should be made to feel them in a decided form of national policy—such as shall hasten a change, and free us from our dependence upon foreign countries, by making profitable to ourselves the national industry. This change few can witness with surprise, for it is natural, we might almost say the necessary result of the recent financial course pursued by England, of her present determination to hold on to the exclusion of American corn. Such policy, while at the same time she withholds her long accustomed American credits, not only awakened such inclination, but at the same time renders countervailing policy inevitable.

Self defence will now compel us, henceforward, to let England find in America a rival instead of a customer: a rival, too, not only in supplying her own home consumption, but as meeting the English manufacturer in every port, anticipating him in every foreign demand, and in spite of inferiority of capital, contriving to undersell him in every market and in every form of manufacture, through superior industry, enterprise, and economy of labor. What will be the eventual result of such competitions in foreign markets, we may even now judge. For we know well, that wherever the American capital and skill have already taken firm hold of any manufacture, whether fostered in it by our own laws, or fostered to it by those of England, the American manufacturer has driven or is driving his English rival out of every open foreign market; and we doubt not, in many articles, at this present moment could successfully drive him from his own. In the coarser cottons, for instance, and some of the hardware, America is now able to undersell the manufacturers at Manchester and Birmingham at their own doors; and can put up, as she is putting up, machinery in their mills and locomotives on their railways, cheaper and better than the best English establishments can now afford to do the same work, and that under all the disadvantages of freight. If such, then, be the result of incidental competition between the two manufacturers, what will it be when awakened by national jealousy sharpened by all the zeal of individual rivalry, and aided by the acknowledged superiority of American mechanical talent? The result will be little less, in a few years after their establishment, than a complete transfer of its present manufacturing monopoly from England to America, and with it not a small but a large share of that very surplus capital they now husband so carefully.

RESOURCES OF MISSISSIPPI.

The Natchez Free Trader, in an article on the proper policy and resources of the state of Mississippi, recommends that the convicts in the State Penitentiary be employed in the manufacture of cotton bagging and rope, from the refuse cotton of the planters, and says:

"One great step would be thus accomplished in the process now going on of supplying our wants with our own productions. In two years more Mississippi will send large quantities of pork, in bulk and on foot, to the New Orleans market. She will send down corn, meal, and butter. In ten years she will supply the markets of that great city with green fruit of all kinds, sent down in the summer and fall, when the waters of the Ohio are too low for navigation, and before a single apple, pear, or potato, can possibly ripen in the climate of Missouri. She will do more; she will supply herself and lower Louisiana with flour, ground out of her own wheat, at that season of the year when flour, in this climate, brought from the upper country, is so apt to sour, and when, from the low state of the rivers, it is so difficult sometimes to obtain. For a short period of almost every year flour commands, in this market, from eight to ten dollars.

"There are many counties in this state, east and north of this, that raise abundant crops of wheat, sometimes yielding *seventy pounds* to the bushel, perhaps more. How easy would it be for a planter to purchase, every spring, in the upper country, a few bushels of wheat, at an average cost of fifty cents. A few leaves from our beautiful tree—the pride of China—will effectually protect it from the weevil; and with a small bolting cloth in his corn-mill, he could, during the summer, supply himself and neighbors with good new flour, at a moderate rate. The money he would lay out here, in the fall, for one barrel, would purchase wheat to supply him for a twelvemonth. These are small items when looked at in detail; but the aggregate of the amount annually paid by Mississippi for bagging, pork, breadstuffs, and fruit, would stagger credulity itself. We rejoice that the great work of self-subsistence and home production has commenced, and shall cheer on every suggestion calculated to advance it."

Blood! Blood! Blood!—Most of our readers will remember that in April last a Mr. Allston, of Tallahassee, challenged General Reed, of Florida. They fought, and the General shot him. Willis Allston, a brother of the deceased, and the General had a rencontre subsequently, and a second one, when the former shot the latter. He since went to Texas.

Private letters received in the city yesterday, state that he has had further difficulties there, which ended in his taking the life of another, and in his own life being taken.

We hear that he arrived in the neighborhood of Brazoria about the 10th ultimo; that about six or eight miles from the town, in the woods, he met Dr John McNeil Stewart; that an altercation arose between them, relative to a friend of Mr. Stewart, both being armed; that Allston drew his knife, to stab him, but Stewart perceiving his intention, fired three shots at him with one of Colt's pistols; that Allston, though severely wounded, fired a rifle and shot-gun at his opponent, which instantly killed him.

A memorandum from Thos. F. McKenna, of Galveston, on the back of one of the letters, states that Allston was arrested, taken out and shot by the citizens of Brazoria. *N. Orleans Pic.*

Eighth of January.—Whoever hears, now-a-days, of the celebration of this day? When Gen. Jackson was in the zenith of power, and had office to bestow, there were lick-spittles enough to magnify the day and its Hero; but now, "none so poor as to do him reverence." *Register.*

Not so fast, Mr. Register; give us time and we'll tell of some in Old Orange who have not forgotten their "first love." We grant that the high priests of the party—those who were foremost in worshipping the rising sun of Gen. Jackson's greatness, and who have grown fat by the rewards of their cringing servility—have made for themselves other gods, now that he can no longer reward them. But among the sturdy yeomanry of the country, there may be found many who have "plighted their faith for love and not for gold;" and in Orange, whose yeomen are always true-hearted, a goodly number of these may be found. In this number of the Recorder we publish the proceedings of a celebration at Mount Willing, in this county, the good citizens of which neighborhood are as punctual in meeting together on "the glorious eighth," as the year is in bringing its return; and we doubt not, that "the mothers around Mt. Willing will rear sons who will follow their example," when the sires shall be at rest in the silence of their long home.

But we have more particular pleasure in noticing a celebration in our own little town. It was the offering of a noble-hearted individual; a sumptuous supper, to which were invited men of all parties and of all classes. And during the evening the hills were made to reverberate the sound of the loud-mouthed—not cannon, to be sure, for our town is not furnished with one; but the substitute was a very good imitation, and could not fail to awaken in many hearts reminiscences of the day it was intended to commemorate. One thing only was lacking to make it a finished celebration; it was not ornamented with a string of toasts. To supply this deficiency we offer the following:

Dr. A. Parks—May he long live to celebrate "the glorious eighth;" and when he next assembles his friends around his hospitable table, may he have a worthy dame at the head of it, with grace sufficient to multiply his happiness a hundred fold.

MR. MANGUM'S SPEECH.

We find in the last Standard a sort of critique upon the speech of Mr. Mangum, recently delivered in the Senate upon the Exchequer bill. In forming his critique, the editor of the Standard copies pretty largely from the "Index;" indeed from the hodge-podge he has made of it, we judge his whole article was picked up from some such source. For however burdened may be his conscience, it is very easy to suppose that he has not submitted to "so severe a discipline" as to read the speech; and this we can suppose the more readily, as it accounts for the greediness with which he fell into the trap which the editor of the "Index" spread for his credulity. The Standard's *known regard for truth*, forbids the idea that he would *willfully* misrepresent any man's words for party purposes; but as he "does not believe in the doctrine of penance," he may feel very little disturbed at being made the cat's paw of another. We cannot therefore suppose that he will correct his errors, even should he hereafter condescend to read the speech.

The Standard is very lavish in his abuse of Mr. Mangum, and professes to be dolefully alarmed lest the Devil may put it into Mangum's head to quit the Whigs and fall into the Democratic ranks." If the alarm was real, we would endeavor to quiet the worthy editor, by assuring him there was not the smallest danger of his being thus afflicted. But we suspect the alarm is all occasioned by the efficiency with which Mr. Mangum operates against their party; and that if "the Devil" could succeed in seducing Mr. Mangum "into the Democratic ranks," he would be received with as loud and enthusiastic joy as was the celebrated South Carolina nullifier, who whilom was quite as much abused in the columns of the Standard.

Of the misrepresentations and perversions in the Standard's article we need take little notice. We published the whole of Mr. Mangum's speech in our paper of last week, and our readers will not fail to perceive and admire its perfect

consistency, its sound doctrine, and its unanswerable arguments. It is of itself sufficient to overturn all the sophistry and duplicity of the Standard, without any aid from us. Nevertheless we will notice one or two of the gross perversions which have been attempted.

1. The Standard, backed by the "Index," represents Mr. Mangum as admitting that the "bremedial measure" voted for by him at the extra session, and vetoed by the President, was "a humbug," and "appeared to carry its own death within itself." No such admission can be found in the speech. Mr. M. had some doubt as to its "*immediate* efficiency;" some misgivings, he said, "as to its effecting *at once* all that good which its friends in their sanguine moments promised themselves;" he believed that, though *salutary in the end*, it would be attended with much private distress at the commencement, and that a *long course of years* would be necessary "to bring the country back to a sound monetary condition." And why? Because "the *entire system*" of banking "was bottomed on such principles that it appeared to him to carry its own death within itself." Though something might be effected by the establishment of a National Bank, yet, he said, "nothing could effectually redeem the nation, nothing could ever restore the palmy days of her prosperity, but patient labor, general habits of economy, and the retrenchment of individual expenditure."

2. Mr. Mangum is accused of having made an admission that he "voted during the extra session for a Bank, which he hated more than he did the sub-treasury, and which he would not trust Gen. Washington with, unless he should live forever." The very quotation which the Standard has made shows the falsehood of his comment. Mr. Mangum said "he would incomparably rather adopt the sub-treasury than this monstrous Juggernaut, whose murderous car would make its way over the necks of a prostrate people." And what was the alternative which Mr. M. so much dreaded? Not the bank bill for which he voted at the extra session, but the "thing" now presented by the President, and which no man in Congress has yet attempted to defend!

3. A perversion is attempted to be made of the expression—"when the vengeance of Heaven descended on the man of their choice" all their expectations as a party were at once defeated. This expression has been used in other places than the forum of the Senate; but who, except a rabid Loco Foco, ever imagined that it was thereby intended to place the subject in any other light than as a public calamity inflicted by Divine Providence for the sins of the people? We do not speak of the "vengeance of Heaven" in connexion with the death of an individual, however good or evil may have been his actions; it is only when his station and his usefulness makes it a public calamity. And if the vengeance of Heaven has been brought down as a just judgment for the sins of the nation, is not conceive the flippancy the Standard extremely unbecoming the solemn occasion?

But why is the wrath of the Standard so excessively excited against Mr. Mangum for opposing this new fiscal agent of President Tyler? Surely the editor does not intend to adopt the bantling as a peculiar pet, and with overflowing valor like another Don Quixotte, enter upon a crusade in its defence. We trow he will have his hands full if he does. He will find an abundance of foes, even in his own political household. Mr. Buchanan, the talented Senator from Pennsylvania, and the most conspicuous leader in the Democratic ranks, has spoken of this new Exchequer bill in quite as strong terms as Mr. Mangum has. His speech upon the subject preceded that of Mr. Mangum; in it are many strong expressions; we quote only the following:

"What became of the President, according to this plan? He was the great fountain of authority; he was to be at the head of a great moneyed institution; and if the bill should succeed, the speculators and politicians of the whole country would be coming here to court the President or his Secretary for loans just as eagerly as men now crowded to Washington for offices. Protesting always that no remarks he should now make had the remotest application to President Tyler, he put the case of an ambitious and dangerous man being at the head of the Government—an Aaron Burr being in the Chair—and let him have it in his power to control the whole of the public revenue; let him have at his disposal all the money of the People, with which to purchase the services of political partisans on the eve of a great Presidential election, and what would become of the national liberty? All they had formerly heard about a union of the purse and the sword was mere idle declamation; but here was that union in reality, and without even. All the money of the People was to be subjected to the Executive disposal, and the President was to become at once the fountain of political power and of individual wealth."

If this language of Mr. Buchanan is just, did not Mr. Mangum do well to say, "he would incomparably rather adopt the Sub-Treasury than this monstrous Juggernaut?" And where is the Whig who would not join him in the denunciation? Where is the Whig who would not prefer, infinitely prefer the Sub-Treasury, with (to use the language of the Standard) "its locks and its steel traps and its thieves," to this plan of a Government Bank. The sub-treasury scheme, numerous as its evils were, was objected to by the Whigs, not so much for what it was, as for what it would assume to be. Experience, it was believed, would soon prove that, even if it could get along itself, it could not effect any thing in relieving the distresses of the country; and the failure of the scheme, it was apprehended, would open the way for another experiment, when the Sub-Treasury would be transformed into an Exchequer Bank under the entire control of the Executive. What, therefore, was apprehended by the Whigs as the consummation of the Sub-Treasury scheme, would be arrived at at once by the adoption of the plan proposed by President Tyler; a plan which, as admitted by Mr. Buchanan, "went to effect a perfect concentration in the hands of the Executive of both the political and money power." The Standard may continue to wonder at the "coolness" of Mr. Mangum's preference; nevertheless we conceive that his course has been such as will be approved by every lover of rational liberty.

In closing, we have a few words to address more particularly to the editor of the Standard. He professes to be a thorough Democrat; and for a time so devoutly did he worship at the shrine of popular will, as to hold out for his motto "The People can do no wrong!" Such *was, is,* his *profession;* but what is his *practice?* Last fall the Harrison ticket was carried in this state by a majority of more than twelve thousand votes; and how does he demean himself on the occasion? Certainly any thing but respectful to the expressed will of so large a portion of his fellow citizens. He stigmatises them as "dupes," "gulls;" a herd bought up with "koon-skins and hard cider;" a company of bachanals, "whose breath is still hot with their late infamous debauch." Such are a few of the terms which he lavishes upon "the whiggery," as he has been pleased to denominate this large mass of freemen. Yet he still *calls* himself a Democrat; and we dare say, when occasion suits, he will again preach up the doctrine that "the People can do no wrong!" Such is the admirable *consistency* of the editor of the North Carolina Standard! He puts on his democracy, like his Sunday suit, for holiday occasions; and can sing pæans or utter anathemas, as the People shall follow or reject his teachings!

To show the correctness of our interpretation of Mr. Mangum's views in relation to Banks, and for the convenience of those of our readers who do not file the Recorder, we republish the following extract from Mr. Mangum's speech. Those who have been accustomed to hear him converse upon the subject, will find it, we believe, perfectly consistent with his long cherished opinions.

"The American People had risen as one man, and thrown off, by a burst of indignation, the individual whose mal-administration had, as they believed, brought about this unparalleled state of corruption and distress. They thought that they were about to substitute for his reckless misrule their own system of remedial measures. Every one knew how they had been baulked in that expectation. The history of this national crisis would be read by our patriotic children with wonder, as a page exhibiting the strangest most unaccountable, and most reckless tergiversation which the whole volume recorded, or it would be closed and passed with loathing and repugnance. The People had been utterly disappointed. The measure proposed by their friends in Congress as the only panacea for the public ills had been offered, adopted, and *vetoed* at the Extra Session. And here Mr. M. must be suffered to say, that, although voting for that measure, he had always felt great doubt in regard to its *immediate* efficiency. He had his own misgivings as to its effecting *at once* all that good which its friends in their sanguine moments promised themselves, and, perhaps thoughtlessly, promised to others. He had never been a friend to banks; he had never touched a bank by any vote of his until last summer. The entire system was bottomed on such principles that it appeared to him to carry its own death within itself. The measure which the Whigs had proposed, he believed, might indeed mitigate, and for a time repress the evils connected with it. It might withstand something of that surge-like force with which the mad excesses of the system were sweeping over the country.

"But there still appeared to him to remain one great desideratum, which nothing had as yet been able to supply, and that was, a principle within the system itself which should operate to check excessive issues, and prevent those fearful alternations of expansion and contraction which so shook the system of public credit, and spread such frequent ruin throughout the mercantile community. If any such remedy had yet been discovered, Mr. M. was unacquainted with it, and it certainly had never been applied. Whatever might be said of the regulating power exerted over the State institutions by a Bank of the United States—and such an institution *did* exert that power to a certain extent—yet still, in proportion to the degree of confidence which the public might repose in any of these State banks, they were invariably disposed to push their issues to extremes. Mr. M. was no bank agent nor bank machinist, and he admitted that the tendency of a United States Bank, in exerting a regulating power, would be to break such of the State banks as were essentially unsound—an operation which, however *salutary in the end*, could not but be attended with a vast amount of private distress in their respective vicinities. The mere displacement of capital which was necessarily involved in subscribing to so great a number of banks was in itself a great evil, and must necessarily produce great stricture in the money market. Then the explosion of rotten banks which must necessarily accompany a reform in the currency would be productive of great calamity. On the whole, he believed that the community had gone so far in the multiplication of banks, and in all those habits to which this gave rise, that it would require *a long course of years* to bring the country back to a sound monetary condition. For these extended and inveterate evils Government possessed no panacea. It might do something by the establishment of a well-regulated National Bank, but even under the effect of such a measure many evils must still continue to exist. Nothing could effectually redeem the nation, nothing could ever restore the palmy days of her past prosperity, but patient labor, general habits of economy, and the retrenchment of individual expenditure."

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention met at the capitol in the city of Raleigh on the 10th instant. Something more than one hundred delegates attended, about one half of whom were from the county of Wake. About twenty-two counties, we understand, were represented.

Quite an interesting sketch of the proceedings of the Convention is given in the Raleigh Register of Friday, but we have delayed to notice it until we have room only for the following.

A number of resolutions were adopted, one of which nominates Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville, as their candidate for Governor.

A preamble accompanied with some fourteen resolutions, were reported to the Convention by Gen. Allison, the chairman of the committee appointed to prepare them, and were read by Col. Wheeler, their reputed author. The preamble, among other things, declaims against Whig extravagance, as proof of which it cites the funeral expenses of the deceased President, the price of gloves, scarfs, carriage hire, &c.

To this portion of the preamble William H. Haywood, jun. esq. had strong objections. These things appeared to him too small matters to be made the subject of grave political capital; they did not accord with his notions of honorable warfare.

Col. Wheeler explained. To leave out this portion, he thought, would be throwing aside a most powerful weapon. He had, he said, mixed with the people, and he knew precisely what sort of stuff to electioneer with!

Mr. Haywood replied; and in and eloquent and impassioned manner, he proceeded at length to show the objections to such frivolous charges, illustrating his remarks with happy similies. If gentlemen objected to this $3.000 for the funeral expenses of Gen. Harrison, let them resolve how much it *ought* to have cost to bury him. Should he have been buried like a dog, or not buried at all by the Government, but his body left to his family? He begged his fellow Democrats, as he said, not to imitate the example of their political opponents, but to strive to conduct the campaign on principles calculated to elevate, not madden the public mind. For his part, though professing to be a good Democrat, he trusted he should ever act like a gentleman and a Christian in all the relations of life. He then proceeded at length to give *his* opinion as to the grounds upon which the campaign should be conducted—by way of a *cue* to the whole party—quoting (from memory) reports from the State and Treasury Departments, and Wise's speech, and finally concluded, after having said in effect, that the Democratic party was not defeated in North Carolina by "hard cider and coon-skins," but by being out humbugged! They had deserted the proper and honorable mode of political warfare, and had attempted to humbug the people, but the Whigs had out-humbugged them!

The delivery of this speech seemed to take the whole assemblage all aback, and many were seen grouped in anxious conversation, breathing "diabolical and damnable innendoes" upon him who could thus presume to express his own opinion. After Mr. H. had concluded,

Mr. Hybart took the floor, having been apparently chosen as the advocate of the ultra Democratic portion of the body vs. Haywood and others—of the majority vs. the minority. He spoke very warmly, declaiming against the "unjust and ungenerous imputation made by Mr. H. *He* (Mr. Hybart) said he sought no applause from the galleries! and then, referring to Mr. Haywood, asked "What have I done that mine enemies should praise me?" He hoped the preamble and resolutions would be adopted.

Mr. Haywood was understood to say in reply, that he neither sought applause from the galleries or from below! he was no office-holder or seeker for office; and then added that as he could not conscientiously sanction, much less vote for the adoption of the matters alluded to by him, he begged that the Convention would grant him leave of absence! And, thereupon, wishing the members, severally, safe and happy journies home, he bid them good evening and disappeared.

Gen. McClennahan then moved that the expressions objected to by Mr. Haywood, be stricken out.

Gen. Allison opposed this strongly, because if it were done, 'twould never do to mention the matter in electioneering, or their opponents would have them on the hip!

Another Convention is to be held at Salisbury on the 20th of May.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday the 10th of January, numerous memorials were presented, remonstrating against the repeal or postponement of the Bankrupt Law. Mr. Evans, of Maine, delivered his views on the Exchequer bill. On Tuesday, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Calhoun, and adopted, requesting information from the Executive concerning the mutiny on board the Creole, and the part taken by the British authorities in that affair. Mr. Walker addressed the Senate on the reference of the Exchequer bill and report. He spoke in very high terms of the report; and, contrary to the general impression, attributed the whole of it to the Secretary of the Treasury; said he would have scorned to put his name to any document of which he was not the author. Mr. Walker liked the Sub-Treasury feature, and would vote for the exchange currency feature by way of compromise; but would not vote for any other feature. On Wednesday, Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Berrien, and other senators, presented memorials remonstrating against the repeal or postponement of the Bankrupt law. Mr. Clay said he had been requested to say something in behalf of their object; but all he could say was, that the petitioners had his profound sympathies for their suffering condition, and his deep regret at the state of things which threatened the repeal of the bankrupt bill at both ends of the capitol. Mr. Calhoun also said he felt most sensibly for the petitioners, and went further, he said, and regarded their sufferings more, because they were owing to a bank circulation, which had been caused by the acts of the General and State Governments. Their condition demanded sympathy; but he could not listen to their appeal, because it would not mitigate their sufferings. Pass this law, and one hundred millions of property would be brought under the hammer. Mr. C. regarded the bankrupt law as monstrously unconstitutional, and as calculated eventually to sap the rights of the states. Mr. Berrien argued, very briefly, the constitutionality of the law, in reply to Mr. Calhoun. The petitions were referred to the committee on the judiciary. Mr. Merrick and Mr. Sevier addressed the Senate in favor of the Exchequer bill.

On Thursday, a very large number of memorials were presented, earnestly remonstrating against any interference with the bankrupt law by Congress. Mr. Benton addressed the Senate at length on the Exchequer bill. He opposed it in strong terms. He compared it to the famous "South Sea Bubble," which during the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, was near bringing ruin on Great Britain. He believed that there was much more danger in a government currency like this, than in the currency of a National Bank. He would in this, he said, adopt the language of Alexander Hamilton; the danger was greater, as the government was greater than individuals. Mr. Benton having closed, the question was taken, and the report was unanimously referred to the select committee of nine members, in conformity to the motion of Mr. Tallmadge. The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday the 8th of January, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to report a bill to repeal the act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, by a vote of 115 to 93. On Monday the 10th, the debate on the Treasury note bill was resumed in committee of the whole, and was continued from day to day until Friday, when the committee reported the bill, with amendments, to the house. In the house, Mr. Fillmore moved the previous question; pending which motion, at 7 o'clock, the house adjourned.

MAD DOGS.—There is a disease prevalent among the dogs, which though believed not to be genuine hydrophobia, is yet sufficiently alarming to make it worth while to put the public on their guard. It is believed not to be communicable to the human species, as several persons have been bitten in this place and neighborhood, without the disease exhibiting itself. It is communicable to the lower animals. Several diseased dogs have been killed in this place—one last week, after having bitten a child.

Fayetteville Obs

Heavy Mail Robbery.—We learn from the Philadelphia Chronicle of Monday, that all the Western Mail, except the Harrisburg, which left the Philadelphia Post Office Saturday night, was taken from the cars between that place and Lancaster. It was not discovered till the cars arrived at Lancaster, at six o'clock, next morning.

A young man by the name of Stanly, says the Wilmington Chronicle, was killed in Brunswick county, on Christmas day, by receiving in his body the wad of a gun fired by another young man, his cousin, named Chares, in a drinking frolic, for fun. Chares being in the act of firing his gun, Stanly jumped suddenly before it, receiving the fatal contents.

Port of Wilmington.—The Chronicle of the 5th instant says: "Our harbor at the present time presents a pleasing appearance, there being in it a greater number of vessels than at any one time for many years. There is in port nearly or quite seventy sail, and a large proportion of them heavy tonnage."

This looks business like, and furnishes evidence of the increasing commerce of Wilmington, with which we are much gratified. But just connect this city with Wilmington by a Rail Road from Goldsboro', and then give us a turnpike to the mountains; and another sort of forest of masts will darken your waters. What say you, bro. Chron.? *Ral. Star.*

Baton Rouge Destroyed.—The New Orleans Bulletin, of the 25th ult. says—The Steamboat that arrived yesterday, reports that an extensive conflagration was progressing in Baton Rouge. At the last advices, two or three squares were consumed; and as the wind was strong, it was not known where the flames would stop, or be arrested. Another account says that forty or fifty house were burnt.

He is a Man, that Mr. Urner.

A Mr. Samuel Pike, of Leesburg, Ohio, some time since, owing to the sickness of all his family, the death of his wife, and the reverses of the last ten years, was brought to the verge of bankruptcy, and in this posture of affairs wrote to Mr. B. Urner, of Cincinnati, stating his inability to meet the payment of a note held by, and originally drawn in favor of the latter gentleman, for the sum of $102. Mr. Urner, on the receipt of this information, enclosed the note in a letter, from which we extract the following remarks, as characteristic of true greatness. "Being satisfied that you cannot pay me, and that you would if you could, I hand you your note enclosed, *cancelled*. A man in your situation is apt to grow misanthropic and unhappy. The world averts its kindly face from him, and shuns him—some men because he is poor, and some fearing a favor might be asked. To hold a fellow man and brother enthralled and depressed, and thus affecting him and his dependent children, injuriously, is against my feelings, and contrary to my sense of duty."

Touching Incident—During his speech in Faneuil Hall on Christmas evening, Mr. Hawkins related an instance of the terrible effects of intemperance, which had recently come under his observation in Worcester county. A victim of this appetite had driven his family from his miserable habitation, and had parted with every thing he could sell, until only a faithful dog was left who kept his master from freezing by lying on his feet at night. The wretched man, to gratify the demon of thirst that raged within him, killed his dog, sold his skin to a tanner, and with the proceeds went to his hut, and held his last revel in drunkenness, and in the morning was found dead, from intemperance and cold. The faithful dog was no longer there to keep warmth and life in him, and when the coroner came to hold the inquest, the only food found in the place was half a pint of meal.

Our Legislature—Has adjourned after having done as little for the people as was ever done in a two months session before by a Legislature professing to be enlightened. They talked nearly the whole session about the Banks, appointed committees to investigate frauds, introduced bills to wind them up, and after having seriously injured their credit, which has caused exchange to rise six per cent. adjourned and left them in a worse condition than they were before. So much for our wise legislation on Banks. We hope the people will soon perceive that the Legislature is utterly incompetent to manage a system of Banking.

Perry (Alabama) Eagle.

The Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company promptly met that portion of its bonds payable on the first of January 1842, amounting to fifty thousand dollars, issued under the guarantee of the State, according to the Act of the last Legislature.

Obituary.

Died, in this county, five miles north west of Hillsborough, on the 14th instant, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. Jane Clark, wife of Mr. James Clark, in the 59th year of her age. The deceased had been an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church more than forty years. Frequently on her dying bed she expressed the strongest confidence in that religion she had long professed. The evening before she died, she called some of her friends to her, and when asked what she wanted, she said, O, I feel that

"Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are,
While on his breast I lean my head,
And breathe my life out sweetly there."

In her death her numerous relations and friends have sustained a great loss, and the Church of Christ a worthy member.

[Communicated.]

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, January 14.

Cotton,	7½ a	8¼
Tobacco—Lugs,	2 50 a	3 00
Leaf,	3 25 a	4 50
Wheat, none in market.		

Fayetteville, January 12.

Flour,	5 50 a	6 50
Salt—(sack,)	2 25 a	0 00
(bushel,)	75 a	80
Cotton,	7 a	8
Beeswax,	27 a	28

Weekly Almanac.

JANUARY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	D. H. M.
20 Thursday,	7 1	4 59		
21 Friday,	7 1	4 59		
22 Saturday,	7 0	5 0		
23 Sunday,	6 59	5 1		
24 Monday,	6 58	5 2		
25 Tuesday,	6 57	5 3		
26 Wednesday	6 57	5 3	Last	3 4 52 after.
			New	11 10 59 morn
			First	19 3 44 after.
			Full	26 0 34 after.

Notice.

☞ A Meeting will be held at James Turner's, on the 22d of February next, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent Capt. Bacon's district, in the Convention to be held by the Whigs of the County in Hillsborough, at May Court. A full attendance of the voters of the district is requested.

January 19. 07—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, To February Term, 1842.

Thomas Christian and Matthew Lynn, administrators of William Lynn, deceased, and Thomas Christian and wife Martha, and Matthew Lynn, in their own right,
vs.
Henry Marcum and wife Mica, and others.

Petition for sale of Negroes.

THE foregoing petition was filed in my office, January 15, 1842; when came the plaintiffs, Thos. Christian and Matthew Lynn, administrators, &c. and made affidavit in due form of law that the defendants, Henry Marcum and wife Mica, and Riley Vickers and Catharine his wife, are not inhabitants of this state; Publication is therefore made, according to law, in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard accordingly.

Test,

JOHN TAYLOR, c. c. c.

Price adv $5 50. 07—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, To February Term, 1842.

Thomas M'Kee and William Corbill, administrators, and others, vs. *Nathaniel Stewart, and others.* } Petition to sell Negroes.

IN this case, it having been made to appear, according to law, that the defendants, Nathaniel Stewart, and Simon Couch and Polly his wife, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*.

JOHN TAYLOR, c. c. c.

Price adv. $4 50. 07—

---

500 Bushels eed Oats.

THE subscriber offers for sale Five Hundred Bushels SEED OATS of a superior kind. Price 40 cents, to be delivered at his granery.

MICHAEL HOLT.

January 11. 06 4w

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A lad between 12 and 18 years of age, of good moral character, and a tolerable good English education will be taken at the office of the Milton Chronicle to learn the art of Printing. Treatment good. Address the editor, post paid, at Milton, N. C.

January 13. 06—

To Rent.

THE Houses and Lots belonging to the heirs of William Lockhart, deceased, will be rented for the present year on application to Mr. Daniel Phillips.

WILLIAM LOCKHART.

January 1. 05—

Saddling Business.

THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of all the articles in their line of business, viz:

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,
Carriage, Gig, and Carryall Harness,
Trunks, (both wood and iron frames,)
Carriage, Sulkey, Drover's, Twig and Wagon Whips,
Collars of all kinds,
Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buffalo Robes,

A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.

All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c. done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.

They promise that no exertion on their part shall be spared to give satisfaction to the public; and earnestly request the favour of a trial.

HOOKER & D. PHILLIPS.

January 5. 05–

Bethesda Female School.

THIS Institution, this year, will be under the instruction of Miss ROSANNA S. HARRIS, of New England, who is recommended as a young lady highly accomplished and an excellent tutoress. She will be aided by a highly competent assistant. The first session will commence the second Monday in January, and close the first Friday in June. The second session will commence the first Monday in July, and close the last Friday in November.

PRICES PER SESSION.

In Spelling, Reading, and Writing,	$ 7 50
Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography,	10 00
The Higher Branches,	12 50
EXTRA.	
Drawing and Painting,	5 00
Needle work and Embroidery,	5 00
French, Latin and Greek Languages,	10 00
Music on the Piano Forte,	20 00
Board, including all expenses,	32 50

No deduction for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

The location is in the country, very retired, pleasant, and remarkably healthy. The house of the subscriber is open at all times for the reception of boarders without previous engagement. He has ample room for a large number, (say from 30 to 40.) Address Rev. John H. Pickard, Brown's Store, Caswell county, N. C.

JOHN H. PICKARD.

Caswell, N. C., January 1, 1842. 05–2w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—To March Term, 1842.

Wm. K. Ruffin vs. *Jesse E. Dent.*

Bill of Discovery.

IN this case, it having been made to appear according to law, that the defendant Jesse E. Dent, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said defendant to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and heard accordingly. Test,

JAMES WEBB, C. M. E.

Price adv. $4 50. 05–

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—To March Term, 1841.

Thomas Terril and others, vs. *William Brooks and others* } Petition to sell Real Estate.

IN this case, it having been made to appear according to law, that William Brooks, James Brooks, the heirs at law of Elizabeth Howell, deceased, and Suky Jackson, William Terril, Joseph Terril, and Jacob Dishongh and Nancy his wife, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and heard accordingly. Test,

JAMES WEBB, C. M. E.

Price adv. $4 50. 05–

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—To March Term, 1842.

John Newlin, Administrator with the will of Sarah Freeman, against *Freeman, and others*

Original Bill.

THE complainant having made oath by solemn affirmation, that William Osborne and Susan his wife, John Southerly, the heirs at law of Henry Southerly, Colby Jack and Betsy his wife, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and set down for hearing ex parte.

Given under my hand, at office, in Hillsborough, September Term, 1841. Issued for publication, December 24 1841.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price Adv. $5 25. 05–

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

PERSON COUNTY.

In Equity—November Term, 1841.

N. Thompson, wife, and others, vs. *Kendal Vanhook and others.* } Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin Price and wife Nancy, defendants, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Benjamin Price and Nancy his wife to appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Person, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and there to answer or demur, or this bill will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them. Test,

JOHN BRADSHER, C. M. E.

Price adv. $4 50. 06–

HILLSBOROUGH

Female Academy.

THE Spring Session of this Institution will commence on the 8th day of January next, under the superintendance of the Rev. M. A. Curtis. The trustees congratulate the friends of this Academy upon the accession of so efficient and thorough a scholar as the Rev. Mr. Curtis, in addition to those engaged heretofore in the duties of instruction. They feel it unnecessary to recapitulate the studies so often given to the public; but content themselves with stating that no location in the state, no course of academical instruction, and no fairer opportunity to give to the female character that moral beauty which is justly esteemed its highest excellence, have ever been offered to the patronage of the public.

TERMS OF TUITION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

First Class,	$17 00
Second Class,	15 00
Third Class,	15 00
Fourth Class,	12 50
French,	15 00
Latin,	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	25 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
Needle work on Canvass,	5 00
Do. on Muslin,	3 00

JAMES S. SMITH,
CAD. JONES, SR,
WILLIAM CAIN,
HUGH WADDELL,
STEPHEN MOORE,
NATHAN HOOKER,
P. H. MANGUM. } TRUSTEES

December 15 03–

☞ The Raleigh Register and Standard, and Newbern Spectator, will publish the above to the amount of five dollars each, and forward their accounts to this office.

Junto Academy.

THE Spring Session of this Institution will commence on the 15th January, 1842, and close on the 15th June following. Terms as heretofore, viz: Latin and Greek Languages, &c, $12 50 per session; English Grammar, Geography, History, Philosophy, Astronomy, &c., $8 per session. Students prepared for any of our Universities. The subscriber is prepared to accommodate a large number of students with good board at $7 50 per month—lights and mending only are excepted.

D. W. KERR.

December 10. 03—

☞ Raleigh Register, Star and Standard will publish the above once in two weeks, three times.

Piano Forte & Music STORE,

Petersburg, Va.

CHS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 82–

Notice.

THE copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of PARKER & NELSON, having been dissolved by the death of David Parker, jr. all those indebted to the said firm, either by note or account, are requested to make payment, as it is necessary that the business should be brought to a close. The subscriber earnestly hopes that those concerned will come forward, and save him from the disagreeable necessity of collecting by law.

WILLIAM NELSON,
Surviving Partner.

November 23. 01—

Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES,

ARE the safest, most sure and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Whooping Coughs, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. The proprietor has never known an instance where they did not give perfect satisfaction.

Good News for Children.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES,

Are the greatest discovery ever made, for dispelling the various kinds of worms, that so frequently and distressingly annoy both children and adults. They are an infallible remedy, and so pleasant to the taste, that children will take them as readily as a common peppermint Lozenge. Many diseases arise from worms, without its being suspected. Sometimes a very troublesome cough, pains in the joints or limbs, bleeding at the nose, &c., are occasioned by worms, and will be easily cured by using this celebrated medicine. The following symptoms indicate the presence of worms, viz: headache, vertigo, torpor, disturbed dreams, sleep broken off by fright and screaming, convulsions, feverishness, thirst, pallid hue, bad taste in the mouth, offensive breath, cough, difficult breathing, itching at the nose, pains in the stomach, nausea, squeamishness, voracity, leanness, tenesmus, itching at the anus towards night, and at length dejections of films and mucus. One is a dose for a child two years old—two for one four years—three for eight years—and five for an adult, and should be repeated every morning, or every other morning until relieved.

SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

These are a very pleasant, agreeable and efficacious article; an unfailing remedy for lowness of spirits, nervous or sick headache, inflammatory or putrid sore throat, as well as all other complaints where the camphor is recommended.

☞ The above medicines are for sale by A. PARKS, *Agent.*

September 15 90—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

CHEAP FOR CASH!

Fall and Winter GOODS.

James Webb, jr. & Co.,

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer to their friends and the public on very reasonable terms.

Their assortment consists of the latest style of Goods, and has been selected with much care. The following are comprised in the assortment:

Super wool-dyed Black CLOTH.
Do. Green do.
Do. Grey do.
Do. Black CASSIMERES
Fancy English do.
Paris Diamond do.
Valentia, Marino, and plain and figured Satin VESTINGS.
Kentucky Jeans, Satinetts, &c. &c.
Blue-black & black Gro de Swiss SILKS.
Wide black Gro Grain do.
Coloured Cheni do.
Coloured Satin De Rhones—a new and superior article for Ladies' dresses.
Bonnets and Ribons—latest style.
Blankets, Shoes, Hats, Shot Guns, Hardware, Cuttlery, Crockery, &c. &c.

The public are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves; and we flatter ourselves that we can please them both in the articles and the prices.

The stock has been purchased almost entirely for cash, and will be sold low for cash. Owing to the nature of the times, it is necessary that we should make some change in the nature of our business; consequently we shall decline making small accounts, and shall keep none except with our regular customers. By thus making it more of a cash business, we shall be able to furnish our customers with goods at cheaper rates.

☞ All accounts must be settled by the first of January in each year.

September 23. 93—

Fall and Winter NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers invite the attention of the public and their friends to their stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. They were purchased principally in the northern markets for cash, and will therefore be offered on very reasonable terms. Their stock consists in part of the following articles:

Cloths of various kinds,
Cloths for Over-coats,
Cassimeres, Satinets, Merinos, Prints, Bonnets, Ribbons, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

Their Goods are of the latest style. They respectfully request a call, as they think they can give satisfaction.

ELI MURRAY & CO.

November 23. 00–

VERY CHEAP!!

AS the subscriber intends to continue the business at the old stand of Parker & Nelson, he would take this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a large and well selected assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

which he will sell very cheap for cash, or on a credit to punctual dealers. His stock comprises, in part, the following:

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Do. Brown, and Drab, do.
Do. Steel mixed do.
Beaver and Pilot Cloth,
Cloaks and Overcoats,
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Kentucky Janes, Kerseys,
Silk, Satin, and Merino, } VESTINGS.
Merino Gloves, Shirts, and Drawers,
Stocks, Cravats, Shirt Collars, Bosoms,
White and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Whitney & Rose do.
Jackonet and French Muslin,
Figured, striped, and plain Silks,
Black and blue-black do.
French, English and American Prints,
Black, figured, and plain Mousselin de Lanes and Challies,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French and English Merinoes,
Silk and Mousselin de Lane Dress Handkerchiefs,
Paglioni, Rob Roy, and Plaid Shawls,
Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Damask and Bird-eye Diaper,
Bleached and brown Table Covers,
Irish Linen, black and brown Holland,
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings,
Florence and Straw Braid, Silk and Cypress Bonnets,
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver, Fur, Brush and Wool HATS,
Gentlemen's and Boy's Fur, Cloth, and Hair CAPS,
Gentlemen's pegged and sewed Boots and Shoes,
Coarse Broghans,
Ladies' Leather and Morocco Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Gaiter Boots,
Boys and Misses Boots and Shoes,
Glass Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Black and Green Teas,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c.
and all other articles usually brought to this market.

WILLIAM NELSON.

November 23. 01—

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of January, 1842, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
John W Anderson 2
C T D C Anderson
B
John Bain
John Bowers 2
William Brewer
Young W Barbee
Robert Burnsides
William Bowls 2
Esther A Bridgers
George Baron
C
Wm Chambers
Wm Couch
Harden Couch
James M Couch
Reubin Carden
George T Coggin
Isaac Crabtree
George Crabtree
D
Baxter Davis
Bennet Denson
E
Colonel Elderson
Henry Edwards
Andrew Eadie
Robert Eaton
F
Charles Freeland
G K Favour
E W Fonville
H
Miss Marion W Hill
John G Harvey
J
G W Jones 2
Emily E. Jordan
James Jackson
Martha Jackson
Benjamin Johnston
John T Johnson
L
Thomas Latta
Thomas Lewis
George W Lowther
M
Sophia Mitchel
Jane M'Key 2
Miss Mary Martin
Duncan Moore
Mr —— Mebane
N
James E Norfleet
O
Wm H Owen
John Odend'hal 3
Mary Odend'hal
Miss E H Owen
P
Joseph Parker
John Porterfield
George Pratt
R
Rachel Revel
James Raney
Wm Rodwell
Samuel Runnal
S
Harry, servant of A. Stanford
Wm F Smith 2
Charles C Smith 2
Mr Spencer
Samuel Strain
Stephen Scarlett
T
Richard Thomson 2
Henry L Turner
Daniel W Thomson
W
Lemuel Wilkerson
R. Wiley
Wm Woodward 2
John Willis
Wm Morrow
Wm Woods
Dennis Woods

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

January 1. 05–

NOTICE.

THE next session of the subscriber's School will commence on the 6th of January. The terms are, for Greek and Latin $21 00; for the English studies $18 00. Tuition must be paid in advance.

WM. W. HOOPER.

Chapel Hill, December 13. 03–

☞ The Raleigh Register will insert the above once a week for four weeks.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are just receiving from the Northern Markets

a neat and well-selected Stock of

SPRING GOODS,

bought entirely for cash, and will be sold exceedingly low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see before they buy elsewhere.

MEBANE & TURNER.

May 11. 72–

NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP!!

Call, if you want Bargains!

Strayhorn & Nichols,

ARE now receiving from the Northern Markets, an elegant assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

in addition to their former stock. The articles have been selected by one of the firm with great care, and having been purchased on very reasonable terms, and almost entirely for Cash, will be sold exceedingly low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers. Their assortment comprises all the articles usually brought to this market—among which are the following:

CLOTHS, of every variety.

CASSIMERES, an excellent assortment.

VESTINGS, of rich and varied patterns.

SILKS, black, blue-black, and fancy colored.

Bonnets, Ribbons, Shawls, &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

Hardware, Cuttlery, Crockery, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

The public are earnestly requested to call and examine for themselves; and as our motto is "to *let live*, as well as *to live*" we do not think they will grumble at our prices, if we can suit in the goods.

November 24 00–

Received this Day, and for Sale,

COFFEE, Sugar, Imperial and Hyson Teas, Mustard, Sal Aratus, Coperas, Indigo, Honey-dew Tobacco, Candles, Cotton Cards, best quality, Bed Cords, Plough lines, Window Glass, Powder, Shot, Nails, Ginger, Soap, Blacking, &c.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.

June 16. 77–

Notice.

A MOTION will be made before the Justices of the Peace at the February term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Orange County, to refuse Licenses in all cases for retailing Spirituous Liquors; the evils resulting from the practice being considered as greatly more than counterbalancing all the supposed benefits.

December 22. 04–

Watch Lost.

THE subscriber lost from his pocket, on the 20th inst. when riding from Oxford to Hillsborough, about 22 miles east of Hillsborough, a Gold Watch. There was attached to the watch, by an extra gold ring, a black guard. A liberal reward will be paid to whoever will deliver the watch to me in Hillsborough.

T. R. ELLERBEE.

December 22. 04–

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the sponge and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened masses which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial

Moffat's Medical Manual;

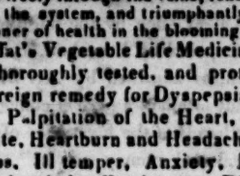
designed as a Domestic Guide to Health.—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 30. 22–

BOOTS, SHOES, &C. for the Spring and Summer.



THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the largest assortment of articles in his line of business, perhaps, ever before brought to this market; and as they have been entirely selected by the subscriber, with an eye to their neatness and durability, he thinks he can give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. The articles have been purchased on very reasonable terms and will be sold cheap. He invites his friends to call and examine his assortment before purchasing elsewhere. The following are comprised in his assortment, suitable for the Spring and Summer:

Gentlemen's Boots, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Shoes, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Do. third do.
Do. Pumps—various qualities.
Do. Gaiter Shoetees.
Do. Pump Shoetees.
Do. Slippers.
Boys' Shoes—various qualities.
Do. Pumps and Slippers.
Ladies' Philadelphia black Kid Slippers.
Do. do. colored do.
Do Morocco Slippers—thick & thin soled.
Do. Seal-skin Shoes and Slippers.
Do. Leather Shoes and Shoetees.
Misses' Philadelphia Morocco Slips—thick and thin soled.
Do. Colored Slippers—various patterns and qualities.
Do. Morocco and Leather Shoetees.
Do. Low Shoes.
Children's Shoes, of almost every size and quality.

☞ In addition to the above, he has received from the North his materials for manufacturing; and, having first rate workmen in his employ, is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

The subscriber would respectfully return his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands; and promises that no pains will be spared in the future to give satisfaction.

WM. H. BROWN.

April 29. 70–

Wanted,

IN exchange for Dry Goods—BEES WAX, TALLOW, FEATHERS, and FLAXSEED.

JAMES WEBB, Jr & Co.

December 16. –53

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arising from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. this have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be dullness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may seem to depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of BRANDRETH MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and pallets which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH's Office in Virginia, is 105 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Hearitt, Hillsborough,
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough,
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington,
Joseph A. Sicelff, Midway, Davidson,
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill,
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph,
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham,
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange,
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford,
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough,
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham,
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Afee, Yanceyville, Caswell,
N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.

December 18 48—12m

FRESH FRUITS, Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that she has just received a fresh supply of Fruits, Confectionaries, &c., and is now able to furnish almost any thing that may be wanted in her line of business. They consist principally of the following articles:

Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Currants and Dates.
Almonds, Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers.
Lemon Syrup and Lime Juice.
Preserved Ginger, Preserved Pine Apples, Preserved Cherries, Sardines.
A general assortment of Candies, Jujube Paste, excellent for colds.
Cologne, Bears Oil, French Pomatum, Balm of Columbia, a most approved article for the hair.
Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Smoking Tobacco, Matches.
A handsome assortment of Toys.
A few dozen of Corn Brooms, and a few Children's Carriages—sold very cheap.

April 29. 70–

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80–

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.